

Cost of Raising Pork Largely Determined by Number of Pigs Raised per Litter, Sugg Advises

A MAJOR factor in the cost of producing pork is the number of pigs raised per litter.

Explaining that the more pigs raised per litter the lower the cost of producing pork, Dr. R. S. Sugg, extension animal husbandman, said that experiments at Auburn showed:

When only two pigs were raised per litter the feed cost at weaning age was \$9.36 each. But when nine pigs were raised per litter the feed cost at the same age was only \$5.24 each. Thus it is seen, said Dr. Sugg, that large litters are essential if profits are to be realized.

The first step in securing large litters is to select the breeding gilts from dams which are prolific, good milkers, and those with strong maternal instincts—or in other words, those from good mothers, emphasized the swine specialist. In addition, since sows differ a great deal in their ability to produce and raise large litters, too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the brood herd.

"Proper feeding of the pregnant sow is the next important step in securing large litters if strong vigorous pigs are to be produced. The sow should have the run of a good pasture and at least half a pound of a protein supplement each day along with enough corn to keep her in good thrifty condition," said Dr. Sugg.

"One to two pounds of corn per day per 100 pounds of live weight will usually be sufficient," he said. "A mineral mixture of salt and steamed bone meal or salt and ground limestone and charcoal of equal parts by weight will be satisfactory. Don't forget to provide plenty of green grazing."

About a week before farrowing time the sow should be washed free of mud and dirt in order to remove parasite eggs and should then be placed in a clean farrowing lot in which some temporary grazing crop such as oats, soybeans or crimson clover has been planted. It is also important that the sow should be provided with an inexpensive shed or farrowing house which is equipped with guard rails. A moderate amount of straw for bedding should be placed in the house.

"About two days before farrowing the grain ration should be reduced and a thin slop of bran or shorts should be fed," said Dr. Sugg. "At farrowing time the owner should be on hand to see that everything goes all right. The new born pigs should not be allowed to become chilled and a little milk should be allowed them as soon as possible."

"After the sow farrows withhold feed for the first 24 hours," said Sugg, "but be sure she has access to fresh clean water. Begin feeding a little thin slop of bran or shorts the second day and gradually increase the feed, taking about 10 days to get her on full feed. The amount of feed given should be governed by the condition of the pigs."

Records show that 27 to 30 percent of pigs farrowed are lost during the suckling period, the swine specialist stated. The greater part of this loss occurs during the first week and is largely due to the sow mauling the pigs by lying on them. The guard rail, if properly

constructed in the farrowing house, will reduce this loss.

Scours is another main cause of loss of pigs during infancy. This can be prevented by proper feeding of the sow and by keeping lots clean and sanitary.

After the pigs are about two weeks old the sow should be fed liberally in order to produce an abundance of milk. A good ration to use is 60 pounds of corn, 32 pounds of shorts and eight pounds of tankage, fed dry in a self-feeder or made up as a slop. Ear corn and a supplement made up of equal parts of tankage and cottonseed meal is also a good ration.

After the pigs are about a day old their mouths should be examined and the needle-like teeth which are frequently present clipped off or pulled out. Unless this is done the teeth might injure the sow's udder and she might refuse to let the pigs nurse.

"Pigs make their cheapest gains during the suckling period so it is wise to push them along by liberal feeding of the sow after they are two weeks old," said Dr. Sugg. "When the pigs are three weeks old extra feed can be put into a creep to supplement the milk. Shelled corn can be used or a mixture of 80 percent ground hulled oats or wheat middlings, 10 percent cottonseed meal and 10 percent tankage can be used. Care must be exercised to prevent overfeeding as scours may result. Skim milk is one of the best feeds for little pigs but should be fed carefully in order to prevent upsetting the digestion."

"Well-bred pigs handled in this manner should weigh from 35 to 40 pounds at eight weeks of age, when they should be weaned," the Extension Animal husbandman said. Seven to eight pigs should be raised per litter under good management.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The meat of ewes over 12 months of age and wethers over 18 months is called "mutton".

The water in the Danube is not blue. The well-known waltz is responsible for the belief that the river is blue, but the color of the water happens to be a dirty yellow.

Farmers may get two separate kinds of AAA payments—conservation and price adjustment payments.

The crow does not fly a straight line. Except when migrating, the crow does not take the shortest route between two points.

Silage can be produced and stored at a cost as low as \$2 a ton.

The population of the United States probably will not reach its crest until about 1960, agricultural economists say.

Quick-frozen foods contain vitamins equal in amounts to those of the fresh foods on the markets, according to scientific research.

A mufion and a half big-game animals are reported in national forests.



Cost of producing pork on the Will Howard Smith farm near Prattville, Autauga County, is low because more pigs are raised per litter than on most farms in Alabama. The top photo here shows the fine farrowing houses which are equipped with guard rails. These houses are a great aid in Smith's efforts to raise big litters. The bottom picture shows several husky, healthy pigs in one of the hog lots on the farm.

He's Got A Right To Boast

LEE FARMER PROFITS FROM HOGS

ONE of Lee County's leading farmers, E. W. Reeder, has something to boast about!

Between February 16 and March 31 he sold \$978.97 worth of hogs. This amount exceeds that from the sale of cotton from 72 acres on the farm by \$100.

After paying necessary expenses \$757.50 was left to pay for Reeder's labor and the home grown feed. A glance at these figures makes it quite plain why he is a firm believer in swine production and why he expects to continue in this enterprise.

The key to success with hogs is cheap production, believes this Lee County farmer. Low cost production is accomplished on his farm by using a system of grazing crops. Pigs in the spring are allowed to graze on green oats in addition to the permanent pasture grazing.

Here's the plan Reeder used in 1938 to reap such fine profits:

Twenty-four pigs were farrowed in February with oats to graze on. Pigs were weaned March 15 and fed a mixture of 100 pounds of 40 percent supplement, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, 500 pounds of corn meal and were allowed the run of bermuda and clover pastures. On May 1 these pigs were turned in on three and one-half acres of oats in the dough state with a small

amount of corn given them daily. These oats carried the hogs until July 1. From that date to September 1 pigs were carried on good permanent pasture.

In August 43 pigs were purchased for \$120 and placed with those farrowed on the farm. On September 1 all hogs on the farm were turned in on mature soybeans with use of range. Eight pigs were farrowed on the farm in September, which were added to the list.

On January 1 all hogs were started on full feed with a good shelter provided them. These were fed a mixture of corn, 40 percent supplement and cottonseed meal. Hogs were fed all they would eat of this mixture each day.

Hogs were marketed as they reached tops, selling to the markets where the best price could be obtained. The last sale was made March 31 of this year and the total sales amounted to \$978.97.

The actual expense to Reeder for the purchase of feeds not grown on the farm was \$45. The cottonseed meal was obtained by a trade in which seed were swapped for the meal. The expense of trucking hogs to market was also \$45. Cost of pigs purchased off the farm was \$129. This makes a total of \$219 and leaves \$759.78 which was obtained for the feed grown at home and the labor involved.

DeKalb Family Lives at Home And Prospers

THE story of the J. E. Fitzpatrick farm family of DeKalb County reads like fiction. It is a story of hard work, of intelligent planning, of progress, and of success.

But no magic formula has brought about the results which have made for happy, profitable farm living by this enterprising family. Simply stated the key to the success Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and their daughter have achieved has been "living at home."

Ever since they married in 1912 the Fitzpatricks have produced practically all of their home food and feed needs. In an effort to make the total cost of family living negligible each year they can, for family use, 450 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats. A home orchard with nearly 100 peach and apple trees furnishes fresh fruits and a surplus for canning. A year-around garden of approximately two acres also provides fresh vegetables and plenty for "putting up".

In fact, there is hardly any time during the year that the farm does not furnish green vegetables for home consumption.

In addition to fruits and vegetables, cured and fresh meats, milk, butter, and eggs provide the family with a balanced food supply throughout the year.

But things have not always gone so well for the Fitzpatricks. The 108 acres they have in cultivation on their own farm and the 36 acres which they rent were at one time poor farm land.

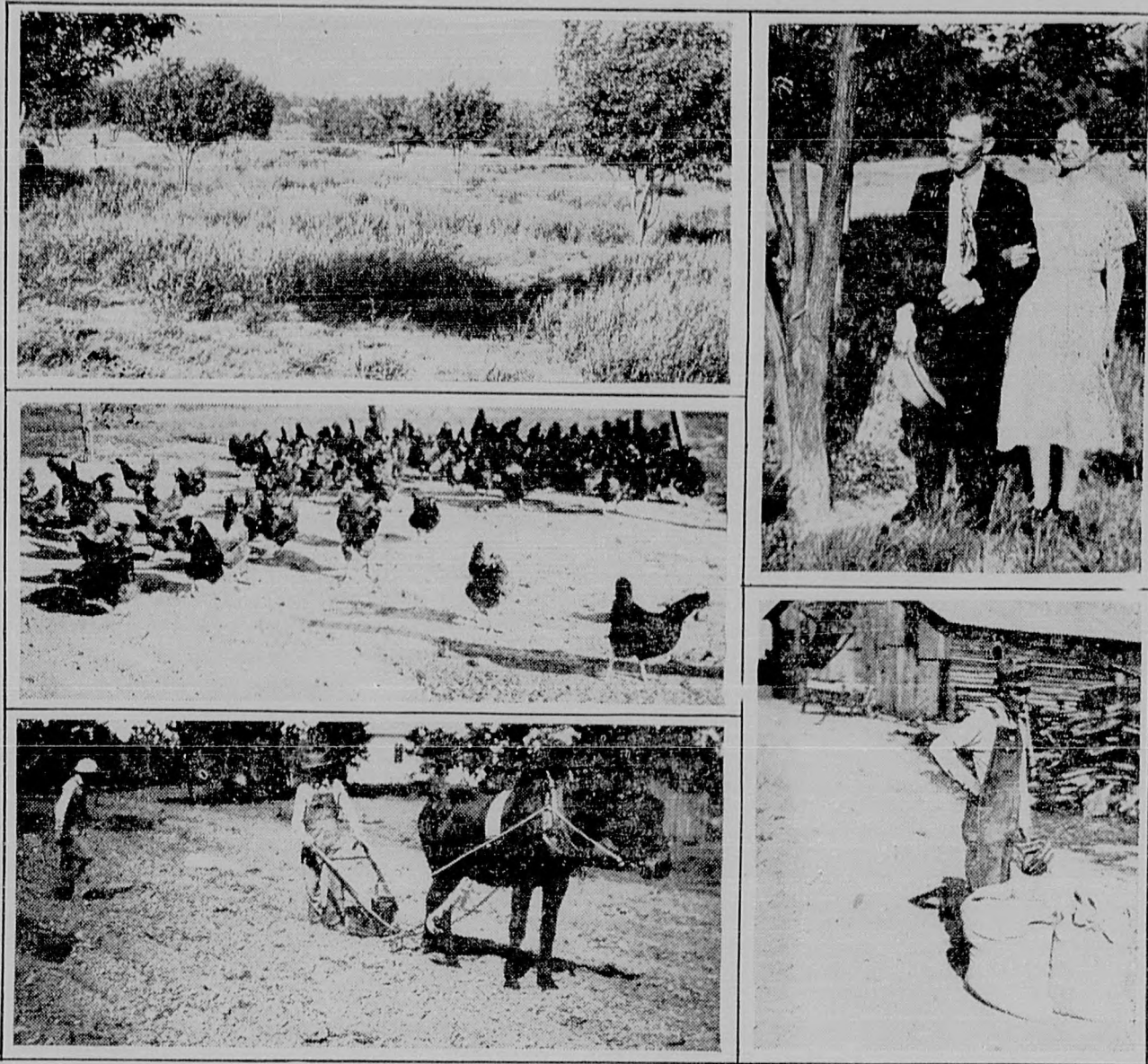
"When I married I bought a very poor farm," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. "I realized, however, that good farm practices would pay good dividends. Through the Extension Service I was able to take advantage of the experiments that were made at Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn and when the sub-station was established at Crossville, 15 miles away from my farm, I realized that we could see these experiments in the field and we took advantage of every opportunity to visit the station. The county agent's office has helped us in carrying out the recommendations of the extension and experiment people on my farm and in my home."

When the Fitzpatricks first started operating their small farm yields were low. Only about one-half bale of cotton, 10 bushels of corn and about one-half ton of soybean hay could be produced to the acre. The pasture did not furnish sufficient grazing for the milk cows and work stock. Terraces were of the old type and encouraged rather than hindered soil erosion.

Nichols type terraces have been constructed on the entire farm over a period of years with farm equipment only. Recommendations of the Crossville Experiment Station as to methods of fertilization and seed varieties have been followed in building fine pastures.

That high per acre yields have resulted from the intelligent planning and work of the Fitzpatricks is shown by the fact that last year cotton yield averaged 580 pounds of lint per acre. One and one-half tons of soybean hay and 35 bushels of corn were produced to the acre. On a 20-acre cotton allotment Mr. Fitzpatrick is making more cotton than at a time years ago when he planted over 30 acres to the crop.

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"Living at home" has paid big dividends for the J. E. Fitzpatrick farm family of DeKalb County. Depicted above are scenes which show various activities on the fine Fitzpatrick place.

Top, left, is a fine young apple orchard in which oats are growing. Mr. Fitzpatrick will harvest good crops of both apples and oats from this orchard. The flock of New Hampshire Reds shown in the center of the left column provides plenty of eggs and meat for the family and an ample supply of both to sell.

At bottom, left, Mr. Fitzpatrick is shown planting cotton on a fertile plot of ground near the homestead. The happy, smiling couple at top, right, will tell you "living at home" is not only profitable—it's fun. You guessed it—they're Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick. The owner of the model farm even mixes his own fertilizer. He is shown at bottom mixing 6-5-4.

"We put all the land we possibly can in cover crops each fall," said this enterprising farmer. "Our increased production on crops and the elimination of buying nitrogen for these crops pay big dividends."

"In 1939 this farm was chosen by the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association as a demonstration farm for our community. Among other things this project showed us the necessity and advisability of keeping accurate records on all farm activities; for example, which field or project was paying and which was not."

"In 1938 with the help of the county agent's office we made a land use plan of our farm. With this plan we intended to take out of annual crops those acres that are not profitable to cultivate, rearrange our fields to cut production cost and increase efficiency of our work stock."

The Fitzpatricks had a good harvest last year from an apple orchard which covered five acres. The orchard has been sown each fall in rye, clover, vetch or oats to provide winter range for chickens. Hay and other field crops have been grown in the orchard while trees were young. A spray schedule as advised by Alabama Experiment Station is being followed to keep the trees in healthy condition.

"We realized early that it was dangerous to depend on one crop for

cash income," Mr. Fitzpatrick emphasized in speaking of his early work. "After taking into consideration location of our farm as to market and its ability to produce feed we decided that poultry would best give us additional income."

"We secured a good breed of Lophora chickens and have made more money on poultry than any other project. The project has made it possible for us to sell our corn as eggs and poultry. We changed to New Hampshire Reds in 1938 because of the demand for heavier chickens. We built up the flock to 600 layers, all purebred New Hampshire Reds that were blood-tested in September, 1938, with no reactors being found in the entire lot. Last year poultry paid us above feed costs \$977.60, and we still have our 600 layers on hand."

Mr. Fitzpatrick fertilizes 14 acres of pasture and seeds it according to experiment station recommendations. Clippings from this pasture last summer showed there was an average of 10,980 pounds of green weight per acre, with weeds and obnoxious grasses running less than one percent.

During the summer of 1938 an electric power line was constructed in the community. The Fitzpatricks immediately arranged to have their home and farm supplied with electric current. Lights were put in the laying houses

and it was found that by turning them on at 4 o'clock each morning increased egg production paid for extra feed, the monthly light bill and a good profit to go towards paying for the initial wiring cost.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have bought an electric washing machine and an iron both of which the "lady of the house" says she couldn't do without. "We also purchased a one-half horsepower portable motor with which we pulled a converted hand-powered cornsheller, an emory rock and a cut-off saw," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. "Also, we got a one-fourth horsepower motor with which we operate a home-constructed churner."

In speaking of his demonstrations this fine farmer stated he had found that lime and phosphate under legumes is the cheapest form of fertilizer since the fertilization plan has increased production on every crop which follows legumes. His seeded pastures show a marked increase in grass where they were fertilized with phosphate and lime over no fertilizer, he said.

Recognition of the outstanding job which Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have done and are still doing came recently when they were chosen winners of the Farm-to-Prosper Contest sponsored by the Chattahoochee (Tenn.) News. Said the News in announcing the winner: "An Alabama 'dirt farmer' who always

(Continued on page 7)

Triple-A Plan Will Assist State Farmers in Building Up Lime Content of Soil

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As provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 it is the policy of the Triple-A where possible to supply farmers with fertilizers and materials, seed, etc., that are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices.

A farmer who wishes to take advantage of this grant-of-aid offer makes application to the county AAA office for the county in which his farm is located. The county office determines the approximate amount of the soil-building allowance and the producer pledges part of this allowance to pay for the approved grant-of-aid material. The county committee examines this application and if they approve it the request for lime is transmitted through the State office to the Washington office and the material is delivered by contractors in the State to the railroad station of the producer who then applies it to his farm. This completes the grant-of-aid procedure without the producer having been required to make a cash outlay for the purchase of the material.

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ing approximately 2,000 tons of this valuable soil-building material delivered to Alabama farmers. In 1939 crushed limestone has been made available delivered to the producer's nearest railroad station at the attractive price of \$2.25 per ton in bulk or \$3.25 per ton in 100-pound bags.

In view of the need for lime on a vast majority of farms in Alabama and the difficulty of obtaining a convenient supply of lime at a cheap price on many of these farms, it is felt that full advantage should be taken of this opportunity by a large number of producers. If farmers in Alabama in 1939 used 100,000 tons of crushed limestone at the price indicated here, it would take up only about five percent of the 1939 soil building allowance available for soil building.

It is felt that the addition of lime is one of the major needs of farm lands in Alabama. A rapidly increasing interest is being shown in improving pastures and more land is being devoted to pastures. The addition of lime is essential to the proper improvement of most pasture land.

Although very little of this material will be delivered until after the present busy crop season is completed in July, producers should begin to indicate to county offices the amount of lime that will be requested due to the fact that the lime manufacturing contractor can begin preparing a sufficient stock for delivery later in the year when a large number of applications are made.



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Let's Save That \$8,000,000

MORE VEGETABLES ARE PLANTED

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So anxious is Ruffin for Alabama farmers to raise the vegetables that have been coming here from other states that he has prepared a number of good, timely garden suggestions for June.

First, the extension specialist suggests that when the turnip patch, cabbage and English pea rows are ready to plow up "don't let the grass take this area." Plant some other crop so the garden won't give out in mid-summer, is Ruffin's appeal.

More beans and corn can be planted all along at this time, and just as soon as Irish potatoes are harvested more corn and beans can be planted. "In other words," says Ruffin, "let's keep some crop growing on every row in the garden all through the summer."

Any number of vegetables can be planted in June. And the beauty of following the first crop of vegetables with

another is that the farm home table will still be full of good healthy vegetables during the late summer.

Stringless bush beans, pole beans, lima beans, celery, corn, eggplant, okra, field peas, peppers, radish, spinach, tomato and turnips can all be planted now. Many farm families are planting the Alabama No. 1 pole snap bean this year, and it is becoming a big favorite over the State.

"If you want to grow a new vegetable try celery," urges Ruffin. Those interested in raising celery should sow a package of seed in a shaded area in June or July. Seed should be covered with not over one-eighth of an inch of soil. Plants will be ready to set in eight to ten weeks. Celery requires cool weather and very fertile soil for best results. Fertilize the area where celery is to be grown with heavy applications of compost and commercial fertilizer. The ground should be well prepared before setting the plants. Rows should be three feet wide and the plants should be set six inches apart in the drill.

PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURE NEEDED

(Continued from page 1)

assistance of bankers and business men in financing the production of many agricultural commodities that are now being purchased outside Alabama.

The above is a long time program. For the immediate future, I want to urge every farmer to give special attention to making in 1939 enough things to eat to run him and his farm in 1940. In doing this landlords have a big obligation to their tenants because tenants depend upon landlords for leadership. Several crops such as peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and gardens can be planted during June. An ample supply of these should be an important part of the family food supply for next year.

Preservation must go along with production. In this our home demonstration agents are doing a highly important work by directing farm people to preserve and save for timely use what they produce.

Those of you who are familiar with that part of my campaign platform relating to agriculture know that I am deeply concerned about the welfare of our farm people. After the election was over I continued to study intensely the problems facing our farmers. I feel that we have already had some constructive agricultural legislation. The legislative committee on agriculture has been engaged in studying some of our agricultural problems. It is my hope that additional constructive agricultural legislation will be enacted during the summer session of the Legislature.

In traveling over Alabama I have seen much evidence of constructive progress. By applying vigorously the program which I have outlined herein I am confident that we shall continue to go forward, and do so fast and in a bigger way.

FSA Family Makes Progress with Extension Aid

AS the writer left Mr. and Mrs. Grover Watkins, smiling and waving from the front porch of their roomy, newly-painted farm house, he couldn't help but be impressed by the fact that here was an outstanding example of what two agencies concerned with making rural life more prosperous had accomplished.

You see, Grover Watkins but a brief two years ago was in dire need of financial, educational aid if he was to weather the storm that ill fortune had swept to his very door. On a small farm near Enterprise in Coffee County he was barely able to stave off mortgage foreclosure from one harvest season to the next. Today he's out of debt and has money in the bank.

So struck was the writer with the story of Mr. Watkins' almost overnight change of fortune that he pried him with questions in an effort to find out how it was possible to secure such a large measure of farming success in a period of two years.

"Ask Mr. McArthur there and he will tell you how I pulled out of the red," said Mr. Watkins.

Turning to the writer the genial W. L. "Shorty" McArthur, manager of the FSA Coffee County Homesteads project, said: "Of course, our agency has financed Watkins for the past two crop seasons, but Farm Security Administration can't take all the credit for what has been done on this farm."

At this point Mr. McArthur addressed Hugh Sexton, Coffee County extension agent. "Hugh here has contributed tremendously to the program of farm improvement which Mr. Watkins is successfully conducting."

From there the story unfolded.

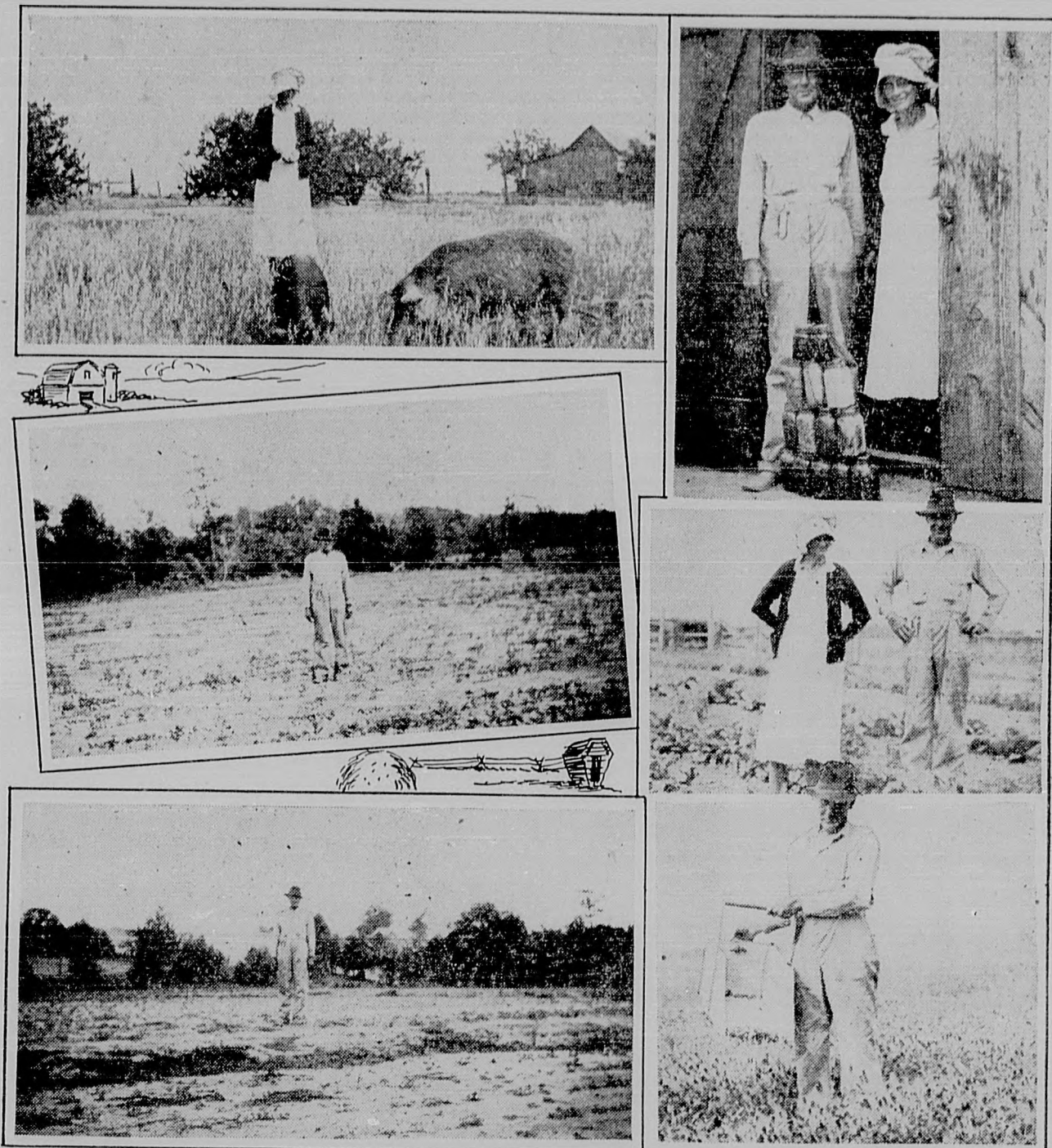
Grover Watkins and his wife, down on their luck and \$150 in debt at the end of the 1936 crop year, applied to the Farm Security Administration the following year for one of the 282 tracts in the Coffee County Homesteads, only FSA project of its type in the nation. They, along with hundreds of other farm families in the county, had to have help if they were to continue farming.

The Watkins' application was accepted. The federal agency took the family, placed them on the two-horse farm with its neat dwelling, barn, smokehouse, running water, and sanitary privy and told them to go to work. FSA loaned Mr. Watkins enough money to pay his debts and to begin farming operations for the crop year. Workstock, plows, implements and fertilizer were provided. Soon, under the expert tutelage of "Shorty" McArthur, the Watkins were hard at work, determined to show the FSA that the agency's trust in them had not been misplaced.

Working under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration and the guidance of County Agent Sexton the Watkins eagerly took the suggestions of the latter and began a program in conformance with the Alabama Experiment Station recommendations. Thus it was within one year they were well on the way to economic security.

Last year Mr. Watkins had to borrow money from the FSA to finance his operations, but when the planting season rolled around this season he had funds available with which to do his own financing.

To show the results of the FSA-Extension help to this fine farmer it might be well to take a look at his farm records:



The success with which the farming efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Watkins have met is almost unbelievable. The scenes shown above depict the progress toward farm and home ownership the couple is making through the help of Farm Security Administration.

From top to bottom, left, are three photos which illustrate the year-round hog grazing program which Mr. Watkins has started under the direction of "Shorty" McArthur, FSA project manager, and Hugh Sexton, Coffee County agent. At top Mrs. Watkins is standing in a fine patch of oats with several of the hogs around her. In the center and at bottom Mr. Watkins is shown in his new crop of soybeans and peanuts respectively. The pigs will soon have grazing in both these fields.

At top right Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are shown standing in front of their smokehouse which is packed with home-grown canned fruits, vegetables and meats. In the center at right the outstanding FSA farm couple proudly display the garden which supplies all of their vegetable needs. Mr. Watkins is showing how he expects to harvest his first crimson clover seed in the picture at bottom right.

In 1937 Mr. Watkins sold two hogs. Last year he sold over \$300 worth. When he was first given a helping hand by the two agencies he had no milk cow. Now he has two cows and two yearlings. Each week Mrs. Watkins sells six to eight pounds of rich butter. In addition there's plenty left for the family and the hired hand.

Last year he had a gross income from the farm of \$1,100. Of this amount \$400 was net. Although the cultivated land was in poor condition when Mr. Watkins took it over, in 1938 he made 10 bales of cotton on 12 acres of land and 10 tons of peanuts on 17 acres.

Not only did this FSA family have \$400 left after paying all expenses of

the year. There were on hand another crop of hogs which were rapidly taking on weight for early marketing. There was ample feed for the stock. Five hundred and twenty-nine quarts of canned foods packed the smokehouse to capacity. Soil building practices had enriched the land. All signs of erosion had disappeared. Work had already started on a suggestion by Mr. Sexton that a year-round grazing for the hogs be provided.

At this time the hogs are gaining by "leaps and bounds" as a result of the grazing program. The herd will soon come off oats and be turned into a fine stand of soybeans. Then in the fall Mr. Watkins will have plenty of peanuts for the hogs to graze. He's planning to

better his \$300 worth of hogs sold last year.

The vegetable garden which Mrs. Watkins tends is an object of downright beauty. Three weeks ago she had nearly every conceivable variety of summer vegetable growing in the large tract. And as quickly as one variety has been gathered replanting is immediately started.

At first glance it might appear foolish for a small family to have such a huge garden. Not so, however, as inspection of the Watkins' smokehouse will reveal.

Shelf after shelf in the small structure is loaded with canned fruits, vegetables. (Continued on page 8)

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More beans and corn can be planted all along at this time, and just as soon as Irish potatoes are harvested more corn and beans can be planted. "In other words," says Ruffin, "let's keep some crop growing on every row in the garden all the summer."

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accordance with a canning budget.

15. Women should contact their home demonstration agents to get information as to the best way to construct studio couches.

16. Be sure to keep a mineral mixture before your hogs.

17. Continue to push the spring litter of pigs for fall market.

18. Brood sows and spring litters should be on oats and lespedeza.

Pastures Supply Cheapest Feed for Hogs, Says Lowery

J. C. LOWERY, extension agronomist, has taken for his work theme "Forage Crops for Hogs". And with good reason, too.

Lowery knows that pastures supply the cheapest and most economical feed for hogs. With a well-balanced, year-round grazing system it is not necessary to use large amounts of high-priced, concentrated feeds except during a very few months.

Cowpeas, says the agronomist, fit well into hog-grazing systems. Best results are obtained on the sandy or light soils of the State, though the crop is well adapted to practically every section of Alabama.



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Another is that the farm home table will still be full of good healthy vegetables during the late summer. Stringless bush beans, pole beans, lima beans, celery, corn, eggplant, okra, field peas, peppers, radish, spinach, tomato and turnips can all be planted now. Many farm families are planting the Alabama No. 1 pole snap bean this year, and it is becoming a big favorite over the State.

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PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURE NEEDED

(Continued from page 1)

assistance of bankers and business men in financing the production of many agricultural commodities that are now being purchased outside Alabama.

The above is a long time program. For the immediate future, I want to urge every farmer to give special attention to making in 1939 enough things to eat to run him and his farm in 1940. In doing this landlords have a big obligation to their tenants because tenants depend upon landlords for leadership. Several crops such as peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and gardens can be planted during June. An ample supply of these should be an important part of the family food supply for next year.

Preservation must go along with production. In this our home demonstration agents are doing a highly important work by directing farm people to preserve and save for timely use what they produce.

Those of you who are familiar with that part of my campaign platform relating to agriculture know that I am deeply concerned about the welfare of our farm people. After the election was over I continued to study intensely the problems facing our farmers. I feel that we have already had some constructive agricultural legislation. The legislative committee on agriculture has been engaged in studying some of our agricultural problems. It is my hope that additional constructive agricultural legislation will be enacted during the summer session of the Legislature.

In traveling over Alabama I have seen much evidence of constructive progress. By applying vigorously the program which I have outlined herein I am confident that we shall continue to go forward, and do so fast and in a bigger way.

FSA Family Makes Progress with Extension Aid

AS the writer left Mr. and Mrs. Grover Watkins, smiling and waving from the front porch of their roomy, newly-painted farm house, he couldn't help but be impressed by the fact that here was an outstanding example of what two agencies concerned with making rural life more prosperous had accomplished.

You see, Grover Watkins but a brief two years ago was in dire need of financial, educational aid if he was to weather the storm that ill fortune had swept to his very door. On a small farm near Enterprise in Coffee County he was barely able to stave off mortgage foreclosure from one harvest season to the next. Today he's out of debt and has money in the bank.

So struck was the writer with the story of Mr. Watkins' almost overnight change of fortune that he pried him with questions in an effort to find out how it was possible to secure such a large measure of farming success in a period of two years.

"Ask Mr. McArthur there and he will tell you how I pulled out of the red," said Mr. Watkins.

Turning to the writer the genial W. L. "Shorty" McArthur, manager of the FSA Coffee County Homesteads project, said: "Of course, our agency has financed Watkins for the past two crop seasons, but Farm Security Administration can't take all the credit for what has been done on this farm."

At this point Mr. McArthur addressed Hugh Sexton, Coffee County extension agent: "Hugh here has contributed tremendously to the program of farm improvement which Mr. Watkins is successfully conducting."

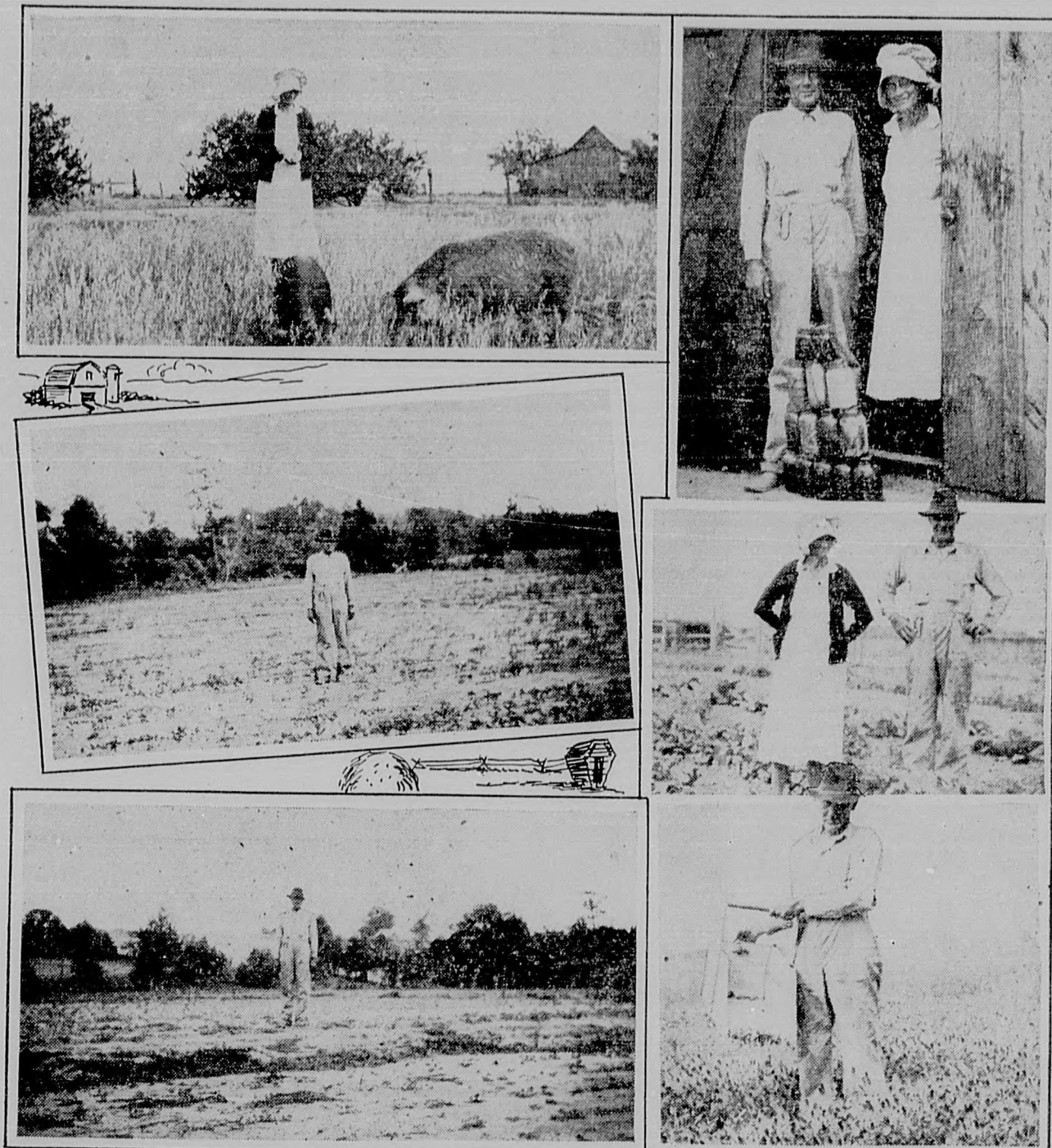
Grover Watkins and his wife, down on their luck and \$150 in debt at the end of the 1936 crop year, applied to the Farm Security Administration the following year for one of the 232 tracts in the Coffee County Homesteads, only FSA project of its type in the nation. They, along with hundreds of other farm families in the county, had to have help if they were to continue farming.

The Watkins' application was accepted. The federal agency took the family, placed them on the two-acre farm with its neat dwelling, barn, smokehouse, running water, and sanitary privy and told them to go to work. FSA loaned Mr. Watkins enough money to pay his debts and to begin farming operations for the crop year. Workstock, plows, implements and fertilizer were provided. Soon, under the expert tutelage of "Shorty" McArthur, the Watkins were hard at work, determined to show the FSA that the agency's trust in them had not been misplaced.

Working under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration and the guidance of County Agent Sexton the Watkins eagerly took the suggestions of the latter and began a program in conformance with the Alabama Experiment Station recommendations. Thus it was within one year they were well on the way to economic security.

Last year Mr. Watkins had to borrow money from the FSA to finance his operations, but when the planting season rolled around this season he had funds available with which to do his own financing.

To show the results of the FSA-Extension help to this fine farmer it might be well to take a look at his farm records:



The success with which the farming efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Watkins have met is almost unbelievable. The scenes shown above depict the progress toward farm and home ownership the couple is making through the help of Farm Security Administration.

From top to bottom, left, are three photos which illustrate the year-round hog grazing program which Mr. Watkins has started under the direction of "Shorty" McArthur, FSA project manager, and Hugh Sexton, Coffee County agent. At top Mrs. Watkins is standing in a fine patch of oats with several of the hogs around her. In the center and at bottom Mr. Watkins is shown in his new crop of soybeans and peanuts respectively. The pigs will soon have grazing in both these fields.

At top right Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are shown standing in front of their smokehouse which is packed with home-grown canned fruits, vegetables and meats. In the center at right the outstanding FSA farm couple proudly display the garden which supplies all of their vegetable needs. Mr. Watkins is showing how he expects to harvest his first crimson clover seed in the picture at bottom right.

In 1937 Mr. Watkins sold two hogs. Last year he sold over \$300 worth. When he was first given a helping hand by the two agencies he had no milk cow. Now he has two cows and two yearlings. Each week Mrs. Watkins sells six to eight pounds of rich butter. In addition there's plenty left for the family and the hired hand.

Last year he had a gross income from the farm of \$1,100. Of this amount \$400 was net. Although the cultivable land was in poor condition when Mr. Watkins took it over, in 1938 he made 10 bales of cotton on 12 acres of land and 10 tons of peanuts on 17 acres.

Not only did this FSA family have \$400 left after paying all expenses of

the year. There were on hand another crop of hogs which were rapidly taking on weight for early marketing. There was ample feed for the stock. Five hundred and twenty-nine quarts of canned foods packed the smokehouse to capacity. Soil building practices had enriched the land. All signs of erosion had disappeared. Work had already started on a suggestion by Mr. Sexton that a year-round grazing for the hogs be provided.

At this time the hogs are gaining by "leaps and bounds" as a result of the grazing program. The herd will soon come off oats and be turned into a fine stand of soybeans. Then in the fall Mr. Watkins will have plenty of peanuts for the hogs to graze. He's planning to

better his \$300 worth of hogs sold last year.

The vegetable garden which Mrs. Watkins tends is an object of downright beauty. Three weeks ago she had nearly every conceivable variety of summer vegetable growing in the large tract. And as quickly as one variety has been gathered replanting is immediately started.

At first glance it might appear foolish for a small family to have such a huge garden. Not so, however, as inspection of the Watkins' smokehouse will reveal.

Shelf after shelf in the small structure is loaded with canned fruits, vegetables.

(Continued on page 8)

Landowners To Decide Whether Proposed Soil Conservation Districts Will Be Established

LANDOWNERS will decide through a referendum held this month whether or not the proposed Piedmont, Central Alabama and Tombigbee-Warrior Soil Conservation Districts are created.

If these districts are created a soil conservation program involving improvements in the cropping system, some changes in land use, and proper management of pastures and woodland, as well as terracing, will be put into operation.

Simply stated the program aims to attack the forces of erosion from all angles. Heretofore, the control of erosion has been centered chiefly around terracing. While terracing is a fundamental erosion control measure, it is now known that terraces alone have failed to do the job. Emphasis will be placed on vegetation as a means of controlling erosion. Mechanical measures, such as terraces, vegetated outlets, gully plantings, diversion ditches, etc., will be used to supplement and support vegetative cover.

In speaking of the proposed program, S. R. Doughty, extension soil conservationist, said that one of the major causes of erosion in Alabama is the cropping system so generally practiced. Cotton, corn and other clean-tilled row crops, all of which are conducive to erosion, take up over three-fourths of the total cropland, he stated.

"With so much land plowed regularly and kept free of protective vegetation

in a section with high average rainfall and very erodible soils, it is no wonder erosion has taken such a heavy toll of our soil resources," Doughty said.

"One of the important phases of the soil conservation program will be the development of cropping systems with a smaller proportion of clean-tilled crops and more protection with thick-growing vegetation. One of the aims in these districts will be to secure the adoption of a cropping system that will provide all cropland with a cover of thick-growing crops at least half of the time."

Permanent hay crops will be advised in preference to those requiring annual preparation of the soil, such as soybeans and cowpeas. The use of more small grain as a substitute for some of the corn and a greater use of perennial legume hay instead of corn fodder will be encouraged under the program.

The practice of rotating crops, especially rotating clean-tilled crops with thick-growing crops will also be encouraged. Suitable rotations will be planned for individual farms so as to provide ample feed for the farm livestock as well as to give maximum protection with thick-growing crops. In doing this the maximum use will be made of both winter and summer legumes, oats, etc. Diverting the steep slopes from cultivated crops to permanent, thick-growing vegetation, such as, lespedeza, vicia and kudzu, will also be emphasized.



The photo above shows a part of what the State Soil Conservation program expects to accomplish on farms throughout the Piedmont, Central Alabama and Tombigbee-Warrior Districts. Otto W. Peinhardt of Cullman is pictured standing in a meadow outlet built on his farm five years ago. Growing in the outlet is a combination of several grasses and clover. Three cuttings of hay were made from the outlet last year. The outlet drains seven acres.

The badly-eroded areas will be reforested with pine.

Another important phase of the program will be that of permanent pasture development. On the majority of farms there are areas of bottom land now wooded or grown up in alders, willows and other woods, which, if cleared, would make excellent pasture land. Wherever possible farmers will be encouraged to take eroded hill land out of pasture and clear up, fertilize and seed to pasture the more suitable bottom land.

"Since more than two-thirds of the total area of these proposed districts is

woodland, farm forestry will certainly receive no little emphasis," said Doughty. Programs on woods fire prevention, timber stand improvement and reforestation will be developed and carried to landowners. Assistance will be given in carrying out the program.

"It is now being realized that the most sensible approach to the erosion control problem is through wise use of the land," the extension specialist stated. "Wise land use simply involves using every acre of land on the farm for the crop for which it is best adapted in keeping with the needs of the farm."

"We've Been Tugging Many Years"

FADETTE CLUB STUDIES PROBLEMS

A GROUP of Fadgette farmers living near Slocomb in Geneva County met last October to form a community farm organization. One of the first actions to be taken by the members, of course, was that of selecting a name for the organization. Said one of the group: "We have been tugging all our lives and are still tugging." Thus the name "Fadgette Tuggers".

No ordinary farm club is this unique organization. Its interests are wide, its activities varied. It is true that the group first met to organize a one-variety cotton community, but now this objective is only one of many the Tuggers are working on.

Farm problems do not form the sole interest of the group. On the other hand social gatherings are emphasized. At a recent barbecue given by the organization Mr. and Mrs. Tuggers turned out 150 strong.

Meeting every other Tuesday night since October 11, the group has at each meeting been treated to a fine program. The Tuggers don't invite a speaker to address the organization on a subject of his own choosing. Rather the program committee decides what subject the group would like to hear discussed and then invites some one to supply the talk who has special knowledge of the question. Appearing on programs to date have been representatives of the State Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Ser-

vice, Farm Credit Administration, and other agencies.

For instance, at a recent meeting the Tuggers decided they would like to hear a full explanation of how cheaper farm credit can be obtained in the Geneva County area. So at the next meeting a speaker who was well qualified to talk on the subject addressed the club on "How Money Can Be Obtained".

With a paid membership of 95 and an able group of officers, including T. W. Tew, president; E. A. Newton, vice-president; and A. M. Murphy, secretary-treasurer, the organization is attacking farm problems on a wide front.

To solve the problem of providing home meat needs the Fadgette Tuggers are seeking to encourage hog raising among club members. Four members have bought a purebred boar, whose services are being offered all Tuggers interested in building up a good herd.

Better dairy cattle is also a chief aim of the organization. The committee on dairy cattle is now seeking to find the best Jersey or Guernsey stock from which to build good cattle in the community.

Another objective of the group is to provide rural electrification for their section. Their interest in this aim has already led to a survey of the area and it appears that electric lights will soon be in nearly all Fadgette homes.

Not forgetting the original purpose of the organization, the Tuggers are

conducting one of the best one-variety cotton projects in the State. For this year's crop two carloads of Dixie Triumph seed were purchased cooperatively from a breeder. Cotton ginned from the selected variety will be kept as pure as possible during the ginning season, and bales will be wrapped in cotton bagging with a label attached bearing the letters "Fadgette Tuggers".

The group is already looking ahead to 1940, too. Plans are underway now to secure better seed corn for the next year's crop.

Much credit is due K. V. Reagan, vocational agriculture teacher at Slocomb, for his part in helping organize the Tuggers. Idea for the club was first discussed at the evening school for farmers which Reagan teaches in the Fadgette community. And from that time to date the wide-awake vocational agriculture instructor has been one of the guiding lights in Tuggers affairs.

Sideline Farming

Here's a story that could well bear repeating throughout the State:

T. M. Davidson, rural mail carrier of near Leeds, as a sideline last year cultivated four acres of corn and three acres of soybean hay. He sold \$57 worth of corn as roasting ears and put into his crib 145 bushels of corn. From the three acres of hay he baled 110 bales which averaged 60 pounds each.

From a half-acre vegetable garden he had all the fresh vegetables the family could consume plus plenty to can. In addition to the vegetables he stored 20 bushels of sweet potatoes which were grown in the garden.

Same as It Was In Old Paul Revere's Time

WHEN the church bell at Newington, New Hampshire, cracked in 1770 Paul Revere was paid to repair it from money made from the town-owned forest. If the bell should crack today, the same town forest could pay the repair bill.

The town of Newington has the oldest town forest in America, established in 1710. This forest has supplied Newington with fuel wood and building materials for two and a quarter centuries—yet there it stands, thickly wooded and luxurious, still making a profit for its owners.

There are about 1,800 town forests in America. These forests cover 3,000,000 acres in 27 states, and their number has more than doubled since 1933. This great increase has come because town forests pay and because any town can have one.

Some town forests have recreation facilities, picnic grounds, ponds and riding paths. These are pleasant by-products. The main objective in town-owned forests is profitable harvesting of the timber and the protection of reservoirs and watersheds. Several towns are paying part of their expenses with profits from their forests and towns in all parts of America are realizing the value of town-owned forests.

Carlton Family Doubles Cash Income In 10 Years

FARM women who might wonder whether they can offer any real help to their husbands in a program designed to increase the family income and bring home improvements every family naturally desires should read the following story:

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlton of near Goodwater in Coosa County during the past 10 years have more than doubled the cash income on their 100 acre farm by following recommendations offered by the Alabama Extension Service in carrying out their program of farm and home work.

The important feature of their program is the cooperation which they give each other. Without this wife, Mr. Carlton couldn't have made the fine record which is the talk of everyone up and down Goodwater, Route 4. Without the help of her husband Mrs. Carlton couldn't have attained such outstanding results in her gardening and poultry work.

But to get along with the story: The once depleted cropland on the farm has been built up with cover crops, vetch and peas, thereby increasing the cotton, corn and other field crop yields.

The Carltons have kept an average

of five purebred Jersey cows on their farm during the past five years during which time they have realized a clear profit of five dollars per week on cream. They also sell four pounds of butter each week at 25 cents per pound.

An important element in the success this fine family has attained is the poultry project which was started 10 years ago and which has netted them an annual profit of approximately \$400. They have raised around 1,000 baby chicks per year during the last five years.

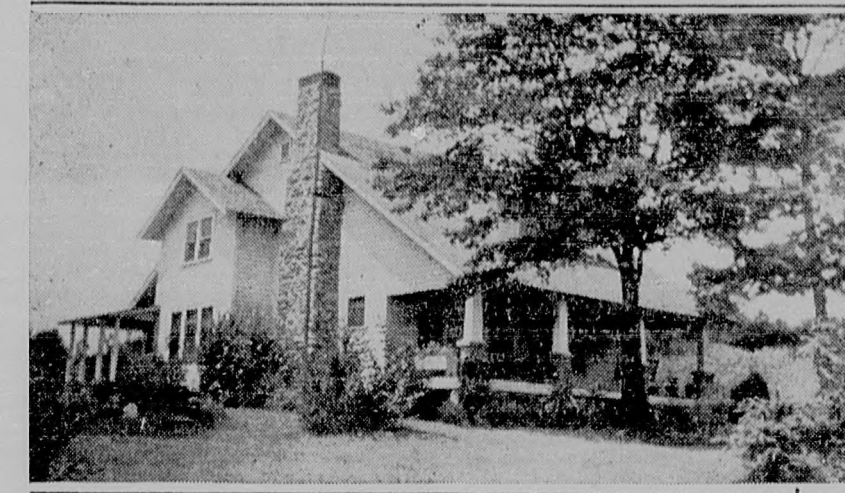
The Carltons raise purebred duroc Jersey and poland china hogs which farrow about three litters of pigs each year. Some of these are sold at a few weeks of age, some are grown out for a later market, and the others are butchered for home use and market.

During the past 10 years this Coosa County farm family has had as high as 20 hives of bees whose honey has netted the Carltons a neat sum each year.

A fine orchard and year-round garden furnishes the Carltons home table needs and an extra amount for canning.

In addition to these varied projects Mr. Carlton supplements the family income by carpenter work.

Through this steady increase in in-



The farm home, above, of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlton of Coosa County is an example of what hard work, intelligent planning and cooperation will provide. During the past 10 years the Carltons have more than doubled their yearly cash income by working together and following recommendations of the State Extension Service. There is a fine record.

come the family has built an attractive 10-room house which they recently painted white. The interior of their home is attractively furnished. Mrs. Carlton says that she especially enjoys her painted kitchen with its modern built-in cabinets, its sinks and attractive curtains. The yard has been landscaped and in a recent home beautification contest in the county her yard won the honorable mention award.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have seven chil-

dren. In addition they have reared two brothers and a sister of Mrs. Carlton. They have two boys and two girls who expect to follow in their parents' footsteps—they're 4-H club members.

Although the "lady of the house" has her hands full with varied farm and home interests she still has enough time to take an active interest in home demonstration club work. She is first vice-president of the county council and is president of the leadership group.

Director Davis Expresses Views On Economics

By P. O. DAVIS, Director
Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

IT is in order, I believe, for me to discuss my views on economics in general, and human prosperity in particular. Because men are now affected by their business relations more than at any other time in human history this subject is both timely and highly important.

For a good many centuries prosperity was primarily an individual or a family matter. A man could produce much, have much, and use much without affecting others.

During all this time most people were engaged in farming because agriculture provided the essentials of life in the form of food, clothing and shelter.

But vast changes have been made in recent years; and now no one can live primarily to himself and be prosperous according to our present yardstick for measuring prosperity. He must trade and deal with others.

And this change has divided men and women into groups on a basis of their interests and activities. Many are still engaged in agriculture, more are employed in the numerous occupations and professions, and others manage investments for themselves and others.

During all of these changes and this grouping the essentials of prosperity have not changed. Only the yardstick has changed its length. No longer are people who have an ample supply of the necessities of life, as we knew them so recently as 25 years ago, rated as prosperous. For example, an automobile is now needed by a family in only moderate circumstances; yet most of us can remember when rich people did not have automobiles.

The above is introductory to this statement: A prosperous man is one whose circumstances and income enable him to have and use the goods and services which are essential to prosperity as we now measure prosperity. In the past these goods and services were less than they are at present; and I hope that they will increase in the future for this is essential to continued prosperity.

When prosperity was primarily an individual matter people were not greatly concerned about exchange of goods and service, or buying and selling. Now they are vitally concerned. To illustrate, sellers are as vitally concerned about their customers as their customers are about themselves so far as business goes. Without customers there is no selling. Business, to illustrate, is vitally concerned about agriculture because agriculture buys the products of industry, and vice versa.



P. O. DAVIS

Likewise, labor is vitally concerned with both industry and agriculture because each employs labor; and labor in turn buys the products of each.

Having defined a prosperous individual and briefly stated the inter-relationships of the individuals of a state or a nation are prosperous that state or that nation is prosperous. If a majority are poor that state or that nation is poor.

For a big majority of the individuals of a state or a nation to be prosperous business relations must be such that they can buy and sell to each other. If, for example, prices for one group are too high or the income of another group is too low, buying and selling are reduced and retarded, and this results in the condition known as "poor business".

An out-of-balance situation, as above defined, is now causing a lot of economic suffering. Compared with 1910-14, when conditions were considered to be in approximate balance, agricultural prices are now 96 per cent, wholesale commodity prices are 113 per cent, and wages 207 per cent. Obviously, farmers are not now able to do enough buying. When farmers can't buy industrial sales are reduced accordingly, and this reduction in sales reduces employment, thereby causing labor to suffer.

In 1938 the agricultural income of the United States was 9.4 per cent of the total national income, while more than one-fourth of the people of this nation are engaged in agriculture. That same year (1938) the agricultural output of the United States was five per cent above the prosperous year of 1929 while the industrial output in 1938 was 30 per cent less than in 1929.

To make our nation prosperous we should seek two major objectives: First,

parity for agriculture and, second, security for labor. With parity income for agriculture and security (which means steady employment at good wages) for labor the wheels of industry will continue to turn because there will be a good market for the products of industry. The agricultural and labor groups represent three-fourths of our population. Capital, of course, is invested in both agriculture and industry. Since agriculture is decidedly the weakest of the agriculture-industry-labor combination it should be accepted without argument that it should receive major attention in the United States as a whole and in Alabama in particular because of the relatively greater importance of agriculture in Alabama, where about three-fourths of the people are rural and half of them actually live on farms.

In addition to proper balance between groups, we should also seek a bigger use of the goods and service which people need and want under present conditions, and which make a prosperous condition. We can't go forward on scarcity. We need balanced abundance in agriculture and industry so that there will be more work, more buying, more selling, more using, and more and better living.

DEKALB FAMILY

(Continued from page 3)
has made it his policy to "live-at-home" has been announced as winner of the second annual contest. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick were selected by a tri-states board as having come nearest to living up to the four-points in progressive farming on which the prizes were awarded than other of the more than 3,000 farmers from Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia who enrolled in the contest.

Attention, State Cotton Growers

MARKETING QUOTA RULE EXPLAINED

An announcement of real interest and importance to Alabama cotton growers came out of Washington this week.

An increase in the penalty rate on excess marketings of cotton and a number of minor administrative changes are included in the announcement, which relates to cotton marketing quota regulations for the current season.

In accordance with the Farm Act the regulations provide for collection of a three-cent-per-pound penalty on 1939 cotton sold in excess of the farm marketing quota and a two-cent penalty on excess marketings of penalty cotton carried over from last year. The penalty rate does not apply to cotton carried over from a previous season and which would not have been subject to penalty if marketed.

In the main, the new regulations are substantially similar to the marketing quota regulations in effect for the 1938-39 season.

In addition to white and red cards issued to identify cotton, last year, the regulations provide for blue marketing cards this year, to be issued for the amount of "carry-over penalty cotton" held by a producer, in order that such cotton may be identified as subject to the two-cent penalty when marketed.

Producers planting within their 1939 cotton acreage allotments who do not have on hand any carry-over penalty cotton will receive white marketing cards and may sell all of their cotton in 1939 without penalty.

Producers who overplant their cotton allotments this year will receive red cards. Producers having carry-over penalty cotton on hand will receive both red and blue cards, regardless of whether or not the allotment is overplanted. The holder of a red card who has no carry-over penalty cotton may sell up to his marketing quota without penalty, but all cotton he sells from his 1939 crop in excess of his quota will be subject to the penalty of three cents per pound. If the holder of a red card and a blue card overproduces his quota, the amount of carry-over penalty cotton represented by the blue card will be subject to the two-cent penalty, and cotton he sells from his 1939 crop in excess of his quota will be subject to the penalty of three cents per pound.

The holder of a blue card who plants within his allotment may sell the full amount of his quota without penalty, but if he produces and sells his full quota the amount of carry-over penalty cotton represented by the blue card will be subject to the two-cent penalty. If a blue card holder actually produces less than his marketing quota he may sell the carry-over penalty cotton, together with his 1939 crop, up to the amount of the quota with the penalty; but any carry-over penalty cotton marketed in excess of the quota will be subject to the two-cent penalty.

Example: Take the case of a producer with a quota of 10 bales in 1939 who has on hand 5 bales of carry-over penalty cotton. He would receive both red and blue cards. If he produces only 5 bales, he may sell those 5 bales plus the 5 bales of carry-over penalty cotton without payment of any penalty. If he has a quota of 10 bales and produces only 8, he may sell the 8 bales produced plus 2 bales of the carry-over penalty cotton without penalty; but he

would have to pay the two-cent penalty on the remaining 2 bales of carry-over cotton represented by his blue card. If he has a quota of 10 bales and produces 12, he could market 10 bales without penalty and would be subject to a penalty of three cents per pound on 2 bales and two cents per pound on the 2 bales of carry-over penalty cotton.

In all cases penalties are collected by the buyer of the cotton, who is required to keep a record and report each transaction in order to keep a check on the marketings of all producers.

Export Subsidy Plan Explained by Jones

(Continued from page 1)

sumers. This is true, but it is also exactly what has been done for manufactured goods for more than 100 years; that is by the tariff system, making manufactured goods in this country sell for more than the same manufactured goods sold in foreign countries. In other words, an export subsidy program is one way of making the tariff held by a producer, in order that such cotton may be identified as subject to the two-cent penalty when marketed.

During the past year an export subsidy has been paid on foreign sales of approximately 77,000,000 bushels of wheat and has been an effective means of keeping domestic wheat prices 20 cents above world prices and maintaining this country's fair share of the world wheat market. Exactly the same type of program is now contemplated for cotton.

Over a long period of years approximately 60 percent of the South's cotton crop has been sold and consumed outside the United States. When this is compared to approximately 15 percent exports for wheat, 10 percent exports for corn and similar export figures for other agricultural commodities, it will be seen that the export market is enormously more important to cotton farmers than for any other agricultural producers in the United States.

Another objection raised to the export subsidy program is that it might result in cheap foreign cotton goods being shipped back into the American market in competition with American-made cotton goods. This argument is effectively answered and such excessive imports prevented by a quota system on imports which is now and will continue to be in operation.

Still another objection raised by some is that the cheaper priced cotton to foreign markets will make it more difficult for American mills to sell cotton abroad. This is provided for in that American mills will be given the same export subsidy on cotton goods as is paid on raw cotton exports which will keep them on the present competitive basis with foreign mills.

An argument used by some against the export subsidy program is that if we are to subsidize cotton exports, let's pay out our subsidy on cotton consumption—put cotton clothes and cotton goods on the backs and in the hands of all unemployed in this country. This would be a most excellent relief program but should be thought of chiefly as relief for the unemployed rather than as an agricultural program. The following illustration will show how inadequate the subsidizing of relief could be in solving the problems of cotton.

FSA, Extension Service Aid Farmer

WATKINS MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

(Continued from page 5)

tablets and warts. In fact there are 42 different varieties of foods on the shelves. Among them are peaches, squash, okra, peas, carrots, pepper sauce, corn, beans, butter beans, supercorns, plums, chili sauce, tomatoes, pears, blackberries, cucumbers, ham, beef liver, jellies of all kinds, figs, onions, etc.

The Watkins have been eating out of this big stock of good canned food since early last fall and there's still plenty left. One day in January County Agent Sexton visited Mr. Watkins on one of

his numerous trips over the county. The two of them fell to talking about cover crops. Then the farm agent began telling Watkins about crimson clover, a crop which had proved quite successful in north Alabama but one which had never been tried much in Coffee County. Sexton told the farmer that he felt that crimson clover would prove a profitable crop for him. So, as is his wont to do, Mr. Watkins agreed to experiment with a small acreage of it. Now the test crop is out of the testing stage. It's growing luxuriantly. Watkins has constructed, with the county agent's help, a homemade box with which to harvest seed to be saved, and everyone who has seen the clover is sold on its possibilities for southeast Alabama.

But there are other farm families who have received aid under the Coffee County Homestead project who could tell similar stories and show comparable successful farming programs. All of them bear testimony to the way in which the FSA and State Extension Service have successfully cooperated in bringing to the families economic security, an optimistic outlook into the future.

To be exact there are 282 such families who are farming 60,474 acres of land in the Coffee County project. Thirty-three of the farms are one-horse with 35 tillable acres per farm, 150 are two-horse with 60 tillable acres per farm, and 17 are three-horse farms with an average of 90 tillable acres each.

Improvement of these farm units has been brought about by terracing and planting of soil-building crops, while fences have been erected to make livestock more of a source of supplemental cash income. These three features of the program have especially benefited Mr. Watkins, for instance.

At the same time elevation of living standards has been effected through emphasis on a live-at-home program. This program means a more balanced, healthier diet, better housing conditions, improved sanitation, better school attendance of the children and more general cooperation in worthy community and county undertakings.

In contrast to the former one-crop system of farming that was a factor in depleting the soil and reducing families of the area to destitution, diversification is now being generally practiced by families on the program.

Modern schools are available to children of FSA clients in the area. Through cooperation with the county and State health departments physical examinations are given school children, and medical care and hospitalization for all the families are provided for a nominal annual sum through a non-profit medical association they have formed with the endorsement and support of doctors in Coffee County.

All in all, the Coffee County homesteaders have discovered a new day in agriculture. They're paying out their debts to FSA (well over 90 percent collections were reported by the agency last year), crop yields are increasing, poor land is being transformed into fertile land, home living conditions are improved, each family is living at home. And they're happy!

This, in brief, is what good, hard-working, impoverished farm people can do with the help of the Farm Security Administration and Extension Service.

Canning Dates Are Given
With Full Instructions For
Preparing All Products

By W. L. WALSH
County Chairman

Many different kinds of vegetables are now being canned at the Elba, Enterprise and Kinston canning plants.

The Elba plant will continue to can on Wednesday and Friday of each week as long as there are products to justify. The plant at Zion Chapel will be open on Tuesday, June 20. The Enterprise plant will be open on Tuesday and Friday; Goodman, Tuesday and Thursday; Kinston, Tuesday and Thursday.

These plants have a capacity of from 200 to 300 cans per hour and several families can be taken care of during one day. Many who have visited one of these plants are surprised that they have such large capacity. Visitors are always welcome at any of the plants.

A number of questions are being asked of the workers about the plants and a mimeographed sheet has been prepared giving information on preparation of vegetables and rules for using the plants. The copy follows:

Preparing For Canning
1. Reason for canning in tin cans is preference to glass jars.
2. Canning can be done cheaper.
3. Eliminates breakage.
4. Cans will store easier.
5. Cans will not freeze.
6. SPOILAGE is less—(four out of 1,000 tin cans and one out of 100 glass jars average spoilage).

Preparation of vegetables before bringing to the canning plants: String Beans, Butter Beans, Field Peas and English Peas—
1. Pick not more than 18 hours before canning.
2. Can only young tender beans.
3. String and break beans into uniform sizes and shell peas and butter beans before bringing to the plant.

4. Do not use diseased, insect-eaten or bruised beans.
5. In case string beans, butter beans, or field peas are prepared the night before, they should be spread over night not more than one inch deep.
6. When beans and peas are brought to the plant the next morning, soak in salty water for 30 minutes. 1 teaspoon salt to 1 gallon water.

III. CORN:
1. Harvest corn the morning it is to be canned and bring immediately to plant.
2. Use tender corn not past milk stage.
3. Do not shuck before bringing to plant.
4. Do not use diseased or damaged corn.

IV. TOMATOES:
1. Harvest tomatoes that are not quite ripe the day before canning.
2. Spread in sun and allow to develop red color.
3. Do not use overripe or green.

V. OKRA:
1. Harvest morning before canning.
2. Do not cut stem off pod.
3. Harvest only real tender pods.

VI. TURNIP GREENS, SPINACH, AND OTHER LEAFY VEGETABLES:
1. Select only tender leaves free from disease or insect injury.
2. Wash well through several waters.
3. Can as soon after harvesting as possible.

VII. CARROTS:
1. Harvest the morning before canning.
2. Do not cut tops before bringing to plant.
3. Harvest only tender carrots before they get strong.

VIII. SQUASH:
1. Gather not more than 12 hours before canning.
2. Use only tender squash.
3. Avoid insect and disease-damaged squash.

IX. FRUITS:

1. Bring firm fruit not over-ripe.
2. Free from insect, disease or bruise injuries.

3. Bring from 4 to 6 pounds of sugar for each bushel of peaches or pears.
4. MEATS—Beef and Pork:
1. Butcher in afternoon and chill over night—use ice or cold storage, if needed.
2. Bring to plant next morning while meat is still chilled and can immediately.

3. Bring large container to take back home the fat.
4. Bring supply of salt.
5. Suggestions For Making Canning Plants Work More Efficiently
1. Prepare products as suggested above before bringing them to the canning plants.
2. Make a definite date before coming to the plant, otherwise you may be able to get your product canned.

3. Bring only good quality meats, vegetables and fruits to the plant if you want a really good quality product home.
4. Each person using canning plant will be expected to furnish his own wood for boiler.

5. Each person should bring 3 or 4 hour of sugar or feed sacks for towels.
6. Each family will be expected to prepare own vegetables and get them into the can under the direction of those in charge.
7. Due to the fact the plants are equipped with hot steam pipes it will be much safer if the children below 12 years of age are left at home.

8. Cleanliness during canning is very important.
9. Each family bring own suit.
10. Each family will be expected to wash utensils, tables and equipment, as well as to put them in place before leaving plant.
11. Cans are available at the Enterprise Farmers Exchange and the Elba Hatchery Feed and Seed Store at Elba.

12. Cans should be purchased before coming to plant.
13. When canning meats don't forget to bring large container for fat.

NOTE:
Contact one of the following vocational teachers for canning days: Enterprise and Goodman Plants—B. P. Dilworth, Rebecca Stone; Elba and Zion Chapel Plants—J. H. Kitchens and Opal Galloway, all of Enterprise.

Elba and Zion Chapel Plants—Jean Richardson, Velma Patterson, E. P. Gieger and W. L. Walsh, all of Elba.
Kinston Plant—Ruby Lee Robb, Rufus Tullio, of Kinston.

Clip this article and put it where you will not lose it so that you may refer to it in the future.

A copy of the canning budget as set for the average farm family in 1937 after deducting the amount the mothers of 15 other children each, will approximately one-third of all the twins born in the State during that year. The first children were born to their mothers, according to the annual study of plural births by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health.

This study showed that 320 of the 1948 twins born in this State during that year were the first born with convict labor at Kilby Prison.

Smith described the combination as "one of the most effective contrasts possible." The 1939 tags are black and aluminum.

Alabama's tag year runs from October 1 to October 1.

Ralph Brunson, student at Howland College, Birmingham, spent a few days the first of the week with his parents here. He will leave today for Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he will spend the summer in the Citizens Military Training Camp.

The marriage of Miss Myriam Meek, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Meek of Elba, and Charlie Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleave Jones of Opp, was quietly solemnized Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. G. F. Jones, Baptist minister, performed the simple ceremony.

The bride was becomingly attired in a costume of navy blue marquisette with touches of dusty pink. Her navy straw hat was pink trimmed and other costume accessories were in harmony. Her bridesmaid was Miss Vesta Hildreth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Marshall and daughter, Margaret Anne, all of Brundidge. Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Windham and sons, Ralph, Travis and Rex of Luverne; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson and children, Genevieve and Elizabeth, of Brundidge; Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth and children, Mary and Jack, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Annie Ester Croley of Banks, and Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Dowling of Ozark.

After a short wedding trip to the Gulf and other points, they will be at home in Elba with his parents. Mrs. Ode Wills returned Monday from a visit to Tallahassee.

SALES IN STORES YIELD \$75,036 IN HIDDEN TAXES

Families shopping in Elba pay an estimated \$75,036 in hidden taxes annually on their retail purchases alone, a survey by the National Consumers Tax Commission showed recently.

This burden, the report stated, is paid as a concealed part of the cost of food, clothing, fuel, medicine and other daily purchases. The taxes, it added, are those levied against producer, manufacturer, shipper and distributor which necessarily are passed on to consumers.

The commission is a non-partisan women's organization conducting an educational crusade against "unnecessary taxes that penalize the consumer." NCTC study figures in more than 140 communities are headed by Mrs. Willie Hughes, chapter of Birmingham, national committee member.

"Taxes now are equal to nearly 25 per cent of the national income," the report stated. "About two-thirds of the burden is paid in hidden taxes that increase the cost of living for the average family."

The report, which said study of the most beautiful in America, revealed if Alabama does not have a call hidden tax figure concerns retail sales only. It is not for beauty and put them into pastures, then in beautification, conservation and agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brounau were interested in a state wide stock law because we need to aid our possibilities to the world and the house when we can raise everything in Alabama that is useful and beautiful. We need a stock law in Alabama because only when we are put in pastures can our woodlands, comprising 85% of our land, be saved from the axe and pauperizing consequence. We need a stock law in Alabama because "turning out" of cattle is but part of the program of laying bare and a year around profitable land use allows the tillable land to row crops on the Enterprise-Ozark highway near town.

Mr. Hurdley stated that his attention was attracted by a fox track in his field and he followed it to a hedge of bushes. There a good tramping by old Reynard showed a struggle had taken place.

Searching further Mr. Hurdley found half of a large rattlesnake hidden among the bushes. The other half had made a meal for the fox. That night he threw saw the fox complete his banquet.

The fox is one of the very few animals which can rapidly change its color without being struck by the poison fangs. His wily ways are not all folk tales, according to old fox hunters.

One is reminded by this story of Samson's riddle. The fox said: "Out of the killer came forth meat"—Enterprise Ledger.

FORTY-NINE HILDBRETHS GATHER FOR SUNDAY BIRTHS CONDUCTED IN ALA.

Montgomery.—Three women became mothers of twins in Alabama in 1937 after deducting the amount the mothers of 15 other children each, will approximately one-third of all the twins born in the State during that year. The first children were born to their mothers, according to the annual study of plural births by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health.

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SAVE AGRICULTURAL ALABAMA

By HAYGOOD PATTERSON
Commissioner of Agriculture

The Garden Clubs of Alabama have the long cherished dream of a work done by its organization in a city beautiful movement and wherever there is a Garden blossoms, Alabama is rapidly growing into a state of beauty. Outstanding gardens are developing over its length and breadth.

Nothing will help to develop our state faster than highly beautiful gardens. I mean a scheme of using suitable spots along our highways to establish colonies of our native plants to charm the passerby with foliage, flower, fragrance and berry. Think of a highway in Spring with magnolia, Dogwood, Redbud, Magnolia, Hawthorn, Hydrangea, Fringe Tree and countless other beauties of our woods flaunting their glory to the passing world. With our various flora Alabama highways can be made the most beautiful in America.

But all of this can never be realized if Alabama does not have a call hidden tax figure concerns retail sales only. It is not for beauty and put them into pastures, then in beautification, conservation and agriculture.

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PEANUT FARM IN 1939 AAA PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

AUBURN, Ala.—Commercial peanut producers in Alabama, who have received allotments totaling 100,000 acres under the 1939 AAA Farm Program, will have approximately 85 per cent of this acreage according to A. A. V. Jones, State Administrative officer of the AAA.

Some 100,000 peanuts in the State for participation in the 1939 program are expected to total about \$200,000 and will be on approximately 238,000 acres.

Peanut acreage allotments are placed in areas of the State designated as commercial peanut counties and only on farms producing peanuts.

The designated counties are as follows: Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Crenshaw, Escambia, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Monroe, Montgomery, Pike and Russell.

Under the 1939 program, "peanuts for market" means only those peanuts separated from the farm by commercial means and from which the principal part of the production is sold to processors or for market were produced in one or more of the years 1935-38. Exclusive, and for "new" farms of the year 1939-40, which peanuts for market are believed to have been in 1939 for the first time since 1924.

The conservation payment on peanuts is 15 cents per 100 pounds on the normal yield of each acre in the peanut allotment of a farm. In case the peanut allotment is overplanted, deductions will be made at the rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds on the normal yield of each acre planted in excess of the allotment.

VISITING WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brounau and Miss Corinne Brounau left the first of the week on a tour that will take them to the World's Fair in New York, Washington, D. C., Niagara Falls, Canada and many other points of interest. They are traveling with the Kendrick Tours.

FURER-JOHNSON—

Miss Martha Fuller of Opp and Mr. Grady Johnson of Boynton, Ala., were quietly married in the presence of the family and friends at the Methodist parsonage last Sunday morning, with Rev. J. C. Vickers performing the ceremony.

The bride is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Fuller of Opp and possesses a pleasing personality which has made for her a wide circle of friends. The groom is a native of Coffee County, the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson. He holds a responsible position with a well known firm in his home city.

Perry Prescott returned to Georgia Sunday after spending several days in Elba with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Prescott, and family.

LIGHTNING STRIKES HOUSE; FAMILY HAS CLOSE CALL

Seven persons in the home of Mr. Bacon Williams, who lives on Mr. Dr. J. M. Kimmy's farm near Damascus, had a narrow escape Wednesday of last week when lightning struck the house and tore to splinters seven posts in the frame building.

Mrs. Williams, who was sitting on the side of a bed with her limbs touching the iron rail, was burned slightly and her son, who was picking a guitar, was also pretty badly shocked when the bolt came. The instrument was knocked across the room. All members were dazed for a few seconds but none suffered any serious injury.

Paints hanging on the wall were ignited but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done. Mr. Williams stated that a dog under the house was killed but another canine escaped and took refuge in the open field.

During the same thunder storm lightning also struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bryn, who live near Sand Hill School House, setting fire to a bed and destroying three mattresses, four pillows, seven quilts and two or three bed covers.

All of the bedding had been out of the house for a long time and when brought in was found to be soiled. The bedding in the bedstead is not beyond repair, but the house and children had gone to the home of her father, Mr. John Thomas, and were not in the house when the bolt came. Smoke was seen coming from the house and the flames were extinguished before spreading to the building. It is thought the lightning entered on the radio wiring, as no trace of the lightning outside the house can be found. A rooster was found dead near where the wire had been in the yard.

Careful Planning, Accurate Record-Keeping, Factors In FSA Farm Supervision

COTTON PARLEY IS SET FOR SEPTEMBER 5 BY WALLACE

The Department of Agriculture announced this week that the Department of State has extended invitations on behalf of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to the government's ten cotton experts in Washington, beginning September 5, 1939, to discuss the possibility of working out a world cotton agreement.

The countries to which invitations have been extended are Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Peru, Siam, the British Empire (for the British cotton exporting colonies), India, Mexico, Peru, Siam, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Department of Agriculture officials said that the proposed discussions will be of an exploratory character and that no specific plan for international cooperation in cotton production and trade will be developed at the meeting. They expect, however, that all aspects of current world cotton situation will be studied thoroughly with a view to determining which countries may be advisable to recommend to governments that a conference to work out a specific plan for international cotton production and trade be convened at a later date.

Means of meeting those needs to the best advantage are agreed upon and put into effect, generally providing, so far as possible, for a year's supply of vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry, milk, eggs and other foodstuffs for the family and adequate pasture, forage and grain for livestock, together with cash crops sufficient to meet operating expenses and repay the Farm Security Administration loan and other obligations.

Record books provided each of the low-income families offer an effective means of taking guesswork out of farming. Pages are designated for detailed inventory of farm and household possessions at the start of the year, space for listing money received and paid, as well as various other information concerning the operation of a farm on a business-like basis.

At the end of the year, facts and figures set forth in these record books will be used for revising plans for coming years.

COMMISSIONERS ATTENDING MONTGOMERY CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Alabama Association of County Commissioners is being held this week in Montgomery at the Whitely Hotel. First meeting of the association was scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, and the convention will continue till Friday noon, according to the program announced.

Attending from Coffee will be Judge J. A. Carnley, Chief Clerk of the County, assistant county agent, Stans. "We have already received 78 registered boars and 163 registered sows in the county, the majority of which are with 4-H boys. Fifty-five of these boys have received a free registered gilt each."

"We believe that this purebred boar project will add greatly to the cash income and to the conservation of soils of the farms in our county," Mr. Washington said.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Whitman, Sr., and Mrs. Gethel Pinckard left Tuesday for Mobile, where they will attend the annual convention of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association. The convention program will extend through today (Thursday).

Highways Are Happy Ways

When Your Car Is IN TUNE!
It's Summer! It's fun to skim along the highways . . . visit out-of-the-way places . . . enjoy picnics . . . feel the wind in your hair!

But determine to get the most enjoyment out of your Summer driving this year. Fill your tank with the old reliable KOOLMOTOR GASOLINE, and know motoring at its best.

ELBA OIL COMPANY

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F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33. - ELBA, ALA.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

How much even small sums saved at regular intervals would amount to in a very short time? You can provide ahead for the payments on your life insurance; for the payments on your new home or property; for your annual vacation; for Christmas or your taxes; for your financial independence.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier

DORSEY SEZ:
If your car doesn't work the way it should, don't waste your time trying to fix it yourself, because you might only aggravate the trouble.
Bring it to us. That's what we are here for—to enable you to have expert service in time of need.
Nearly all auto owners are acquainted